ROOM! ROOM WHAT THE

Must have. In order to make room for the army of carpenters, painters, decorators and other workmen that will shortly commence the extensive alterations to add another room to our already mammoth establishment, we have

ONE WEEK MORE We shall offer choice of any Tailor-Made Light-Weight Suit in our house for

These Suits are made up in the finest Cheviot, Cassimere and Fancy Worsted the market affords, and not a Suit in the lot but what is worth from \$5 to \$10 more than we ask. Don't linger, but come at once and get first pick.

Monday and Tuesday Only we shall offer you choice of We shall GIVE AWAY a large We shall offer choice of any light

WHITE VEST In our house at ONE-HALF the marked price. 100 dozen Imported

HALF HOSE Regular price 65c and 75c, go this week at 35c

A pair; three pairs for \$1. Don't fail to see them in our show-window. Tuesday Only

SHIRT WAISTS

19c!

Buttons and thread cost that much, not speaking of material and making. All Suits in this department have been reduced 25 to 40 per cent.

One Week Only

SOFT OR STIFF HAT In our house for \$1.25.

This includes all our finest \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4 hats. Take your pick. All of our light-colored \$1.50 and \$2 Hats go for

98c! We are determined not to carry over a single hat.

INDIANA'S LEADING CLOTHIERS, FURNISHERS and HATTERS.

ROTHSCHILD, HAYS & CO., PROPRIETORS

YOU WILL REGRET IT IF YOU DON'T ATTEND THE

CLOSING-OUT SALE

BOOTSANDSHOES

At SIERSDORFER'S. On Sept. 1, I remove to 27 West Washington street. From now until that date you will find absolute bargains in fine and medium goods. I keep no shoddy. All Shoes warranted. Come as soon as convenient and see what a reduction we are offering. This is not a forced sale nor a job-lot sale, simply a closing out of a big stock of Fine Shoes to make room for new when we remove to our new store.

L. SIERSDORFER

41 E. Washington Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN GOODS

Uniforms, Torches, Transparencies, Lanterns, Flags, Badges, Tenor and Bass Drums, Fifes and Vocophones. Send for list and prices.

CHARLES MAYER & CO 29 and 31 West Washington Street.

W. C. WHITEHEAD, Granite and Marble MONUMENTS, Vaults, Statuary, Etc.

NEW, ARTISTIC, PERFECT. KNIGHT&JILLSON

NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the Weenry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 's inch to 12 inches in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas. GEORGE A. RICHARDS,

77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Summer Underwear, Flannel Shirts and Campaign Goods

TELEPHONE 364.

Summer Underwear, Flannel Shirts and Campaign Goods cal impossibility to get at them before the whole boat load was drowned or dashed to pieces on the rocks which abounded. Efforts were made to recover their bodies, and ten of them were found. The drowned men hall principally from this vicinity.

KANKAKEE LINE

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

A beautiful spot in which a day can be spent amid lovely landscapes; it contains the finest collection of the bird and beasts kingdom in captivity to-day. No city can approach Cincinnati's Zoological Garden.

THE ART MUSEUM

In Eden Park. The building is the finest exposition of architectural art in America and is filled with

to visitors. Go enjoy it. CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

LUMBERMEN DROWNED.

Shocking Result of a Foolhardy Attempt of Drunken Men to Descend a Rapid.

Although there was immense applause on the TRAVELERS' INDEX.

CINCINNATI THE QUEEN CITY. As will be noted below, commencing to-day a series of very cheap rates to Cincoinnatl will go into effect. The time limit for return being five to ten days, will enable purchasers to make long visits; this, in connection with the many attractions the Queen City offers, should induce many to visit the city on the Chic.

of architectural art in America, and is filled with paintings, statuary, bric-a-brac and curiosities most rare; don't miss Eden Park and the Musee.

CONEY ISLAND, Twelve miles up the river, is a lively resort, of the roller-coaster, merry-go-round, red lemonade, ring-the cane or knife and you can get it, three throws for a nickel; get a cigar if you hit the baby, try your muscle, test your lungs, get your picture taken with your girl, balloon ascension persuasion: but affords one of the most delightful of steamboat rides; take it in.

THE HILL TOPS

And incline railways are always pleasant and interesting.
Cincinnati has spent millions of dollars on her streets, and millions nore to make the city attractive

QUEBEC, July 21.-A voyaguer just arrived here brings tidings of a dreadful drowning accident to a party of lumbermen, of which he was a member. The drowning occurred, he states, on the Mattawan river, which enters the St. Maurice some fifty or sixty miles above Piles, a post on the St. Maurice twenty miles or so from this place. The narrator formed one of a gang of forty or fifty who were engaged on the log drive for one of the lumber firms doing business here. About three weeks ago the drive was at one of the rapids on the Mattawan and the men had procured some whisky from the canteen. With this they got exhilarated, and in a drunken freak decided to run the rapids. Accordingly one of the log-driving boats was run out into the stream and fourteen men boarded it. The bowsman and steersmen were, as is usually the case, half-breeds, and in their sober senses would have found no difficulty in running the rapids safely. With songs, etc., they shoved the boat off, and all went well until the current of the rapids was reached. Then those on the boat saw the steersman take out his paddle for an instant. This was tatal, as the current, which was terrific. swung the boat around broadside, and over it went, throwing its load into the seething waters. Those on shore made all the attempts possible to rescue their unfortunate comrades, but to no purpose. The water was high, the rocks numerous, and the current so swift that it was a physi-

PASSAGE OF THE MILLS BILL

The Author of the Measure Closes the Debate and Calls the Previous Question,

And the Bill Passes by a Majority of Thirteen -The Hall Densely Crowded by People Anxious to Witness the Proceedings.

Mr. Randall Secures a Pair and Goes on Record as Opposing the Bill.

An Ohio Democratic Congressman Talks About the Measure and Expresses the Opinion that His Party Has Made a Mistake.

THE MILLS BILL.

The Debate Closed and the Measure Passed by the House of Representatives.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- It was by a majority which formed an unlucky number-thirteenthat the Mills bill, by dint of the administration forces, passed the House of Representatives today. Less than half a dozen members were absent. There was a great crowd in the galleries and corridors of the Capitol, and the excitement incident to the final action on the bill was great. There was nothing new in the last appeal of Chairman Mills in behalf of his measure. It was the same old story of cheap goods for the laboring man. He denied that his bill was a freetrade measure. This said, and the whole of his speech is known.

There was a dramatic incident just before Mr. Mills took the floor to speak for his bill. Representative Sowden, of Pennsylvania, who, although a Democrat, voted against the bill, devoted two or three hours of hard work, this morning, trying to secure a pair for Mr. Randall, who, of course, is an enemy of the Mills bill, and who, being ill, could not be present to that his vote should not be lost at this perilous time that he sent an urgent request, through Sowden, to a number of his personal friends who were in favor of the bill, but they all refused to be paired, saying that Mr. Mills had placed an injuction upon every friend of the measure to vote for it, and to refuse to pair with Mr. Randall. The latter stated to Mr. Sowden that if it was not possible to secure a pair for him, he would be carried to the House of Representatives and would cast his vote against the bill, if it cost him his life. Mr. Hogg, of West Virginia, a Democrat in favor of the Mills bill, is a personal friend of the Pennsylvania protectionist, and when he learned that Mr. Randall was so anxious to be paired, and had threatened to be carried to the House to vote if he could not secure a pair, went to Mr. Sowden and told him that he was willing to be paired with Mr. Randall. Mr. Hogg met Mr. Mills near the cloak-room, on the Democratic side, just before the latter took the floor, and was accosted about pairing with Mr. Randall, and Mr. Hogg stated that he had paired with Mr. Randall, but that, inasmuch as he had supported the Mills bill in every step it had taken in the House, be felt at perfect liberty to exereise his own will over his vote in this matter. Mr. Mills began to rail at the member from West Virginia, when the latter turned upon him and

gave him a tongue-lashing which he will not soon

Democratic side when the vote on the bill was announced, there is, in reality, very little enthusiasm among the Democrats. Representative Campbell, of Ohio, who one of the shrewdest politicians and statesmen on his side of the house, expressed himself on the work of the day immediately after the House took a recess, and what Mr. Campbell said is in substance the feeling of a large number of Democtats. He said: "I voted for the Mills bill, and it is true we have passed it by a larger majority than we anticipated when the compilation of the measure was begun. It is true, also, that we secured three Republican votes, and lost but four Democrats. But I have a premonition that we have made a bad job of it. You see, I sat on the floor of the House right in the center of the Democratic members of the committee on ways and means. I have been telling them for months that it was a fatal error to put wool on the free list and to make such a small reduction of the duty on sugar. I can go to the map and put my thumb on all the territory in the United States that produces sugar, while there is not a county in the country that does not grow wool. I don't understand why otherwise long-headed men on our side of the House have been demanding free wool as the great panacea of tariff reform. I do not expect to see more than four or five Democratic members returned to the next House from my State. I am not a candidate for re-election, and I do not want the nomination, because I do not believe I could be re-elected. I am what you could term a mild protectionist, and yet I have voted for a bill with strong free-trade tendencies. If this bill means anything, it means a long stop toward free trade, because it has put many of our leading productions on the free list. There may be nothing in the fact that we passed the bill by a majority of thirteen-an unlucky number-but I have a general feeling that the Mills bill, as a whole, will be unpopular before the country, and that it is a mistake. I voted for it because I did not feel that I ought to refuse to in the House."

accept the judgment of the 160 men in my party The Democratic members of the Senate committee on finance are demanding that the committee shall take some action on the Mills bill. which will reach them on Monday. They say the measure must be taken up and gone over item by item and paragraph by paragraph, and that they will not permit it to be thrown into a pigeon-hele without any attention. If they persist in the demand, there is no prospect that the tariff bill will be placed on the Senate calendar before the 1st of September, and if the Republicans continue to hold to the conclusion that they should pare a tariff bill before Congress adjourns, there will be no adjournment till about the 1st of October, which is the date Senator Edmunds has predicted Congress will finally adjourn. There are, however, at least two Republican Senators and one Democrat who are reported to be unalterably opposed to any action at this session on the tariff, and it may be that the Republicans will finally conclude that it will be sufficient for them to agree to a bill and place it on the calendar, and then permit Congress to adjourn.

Details of House Proceedings. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 21. - Crowded galleries and a good attendance of members on the floor greeted Chairman Mills this morning as he rose in his place to close the long debate on the tariff bill. Promptly at 11:30 the bill was called up. and Mr. Mills, after offering two amendments intended to correct typographical errors in the bill, moved the previous question and they were adopted. He then proceeded to address the House, beginning by stating the condition of the finances of the government, placing the surplus at \$129,000,000. This, he said, should arrest the attention of the country. It represented unnecessary texation drawn from the people and piled up in the treasury. It was taxation levied upon the product of labor. It characterized as a free-trade measure. Was i When the Speaker announced the passage of

was an iniquity. This enormous amount of money was constantly lowering prices and piling an enormous load on labor, and increasing the benefits of privileged classes. How long would it be before stagnation would occur and bankruptcy and ruin flock together over the land? The majority had attempted to bring before the House a bill to reduce this taxation and leasen the inflow of money into the treasury. By House a bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the inflow of money into the treasury. By amendments made in committee of the whole the relative rate of duty had been placed at \$42.99 on the hundred. This moderate bill had been met by a storm of denunciation and \$42.99 on the hundred free trade? What State had a 5 per cent. rate of taxation? In the majority of the States it did not exceed one dollar on the hundred. The tariff of 1846 had been spoken of as a free-trade tariff. Mr. Mills then took up the bill in detail, beginning with the chemical accedule, where the rate of with the chemical schedule, where the rate of duty had been reduced from \$32.87 to \$28.17. On earthen and crockery ware the reduction had been \$7 on the hundred. They called that free trade. If \$50 on the hundred was free trade, in God's name what was protection! Sugar showed next to the largest reduction on the bill—larger than in hemo into the part in everything extends.

than in hemp, jute, iron, and in everything except wool. Yet the bill had been called a sectional measure. To get \$6,000,000 of protection on sugar the government had to collect \$58,000,000 of tariff duties. In provisions the reduction was \$1 in a hundred. More free trade?
It was less than \$1 in cotton goods.
Was not that moderate? The duty still retained
was \$39.07. In wools and woolens the reduction was \$20 on the hundred, and most of that had been caused by placing wool on the free list. The manufacturer would get free wool and 40 been caused by placing wool on the free list. The manufacturer would get free wool and 40 per cent. protection, or 5 per cent. more than he now got. And still they said the bill was a free-trade measure! Articles amounting to \$20,000,-000 had been placed on the free list, and \$6,390,-000 of that was wool. Cotton had been the chief product of this country, yet the Republican party had put it in the free list. And they were right. But when it was proposed to touch wool the combination that made the protective tariff was struck and they said, "You shall not touch it." The next article on the free list was tin plate, \$5,700,000. Not a pound of it was produced in this country. The committee proposed to give this money to the consumer, yet their action was called free trade! If that was free trade, make the most of it. Salt was the next. Because a few people were interested in its manufacture the committee was stigmatized as free-traders for putting it on the free list. Burlap was not made in this country. It had been placed on the free list. Hemp and jute made up \$1,700,000 of the free list. With all the milk that could be given this baby industry it failed to grow. It was dying, and must soon disappear. The Republicans had used the argument in favor of striking down the sugar industry. Opium paid \$468,000. It had been placed on the free list. A food product—currants—that concerned no laborer in this country, had been placed on the free list. this country, had been placed on the free list, yet the committee had been taunted with being yet the committee had been taunted with being free-traders. Their opponents said, "If you want anything free, take a free drink of whisky." [Applause.] Taxes on express companies, on telephone companies, on all the wealth of the country had been removed, but none of the taxes on labor had been removed. Wool grew on the sheep. There had been much sympathy expressed for sheep; the Democratic party sympathized with them. It wanted cheap clothing for the poor. The Republicans wanted the duties kept so high that neither wool nor woolens. ties kept so high that neither wool nor woolens could be brought in. With a product of 300,-000,000 pounds of wool and a need of 600,000,000 pounds, what were we going to do? Democrate proposed to let in wool free, and let our work-

men make it up into clothing. The bill was intended to benefit the condition and increase the wages of the laboring people. [Applause.]

The government should not meddle with the people; they could take care of themselves.

They were the most intelligent and best people in the world, and could give employment to all of the laborers if Congress would but let them alone. Why should we not have free raw material and have the opportunity to contest on equal terms with foreign manufacturers? We would have a fair field and an open fight. [Applause | The Democratic party intended to appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the country. Money was being poured into his district in Texas to beat him for re-election to the Fiftyfirst Congress, but he wanted the country to know that the people of his district were not for sale. The committee had reduced the duty on steel rails from \$17 to \$11 per ton, and it was charged that that was an effort to destroy an infant industry. In conclusion, he referred to the suit of clothes produced by Mr. McKinley during his speech. He said that he had nothing to take back. He had inquired into it and had found that that \$10 suit had been protected to the amount of \$4.03. He had heard that suit was to be photographed and used in the campaign. He wanted to photograph in the brain of every voter the fact that that \$10 in the brain of every voter the fact that that \$10 suit was protected to the amount of \$4.03. At the conclusion of Mr. Mills's speech, which was tumultuously applauded, all the amend-ments were agreed to with the exception of that on cotton ties, on which Mr. McKinley demanded a yea and nay vote, which was ordered. It resulted—yeas 170, nays 128—and the amendment stands as agreed upon in committee of the whole.

Mr. Gear, of Iowa (Republican), voted with the Democrats. Mr. Randall was paired with Mr. Hogg, of West Virginia. The previous question was then ordered on the final passage of the bill, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Sowden had read a letter from Mr. Randall, asking to be paired with a friend of the bill, and expressing himself distinetly as opposed to its passage. The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill and resulted—yeas 162, nays 149—as follows:

Norwood Oates,
O'Ferrall,
O'Neall (Ind.),
O'Neil (Mo.),
Outhwaite,
Peele,
Pennington,
Phelan,
Pideock,
Rayner,
Piss Allen (Miss.), Forney, Anderson (Iowa), French, Anderson (Miss.), Gay, Anderson (Ill.), Gibson, Anderson (III.), Rice, Richardson, Robertson, Breckinridge (Ky)Herbert, Brower, Holman, Rogers, Rowland, Hooker, Hopkins (Va.), Howard, Hudd, Rusk. Hutton, Johnston (N. C.) Stewart (Tex.) Stewart (Ga.), Stockdale, Lee, Lynch, Macdonald, Mahoney, Maish, Mansur, Stone (Ky.), Stone (Mo.), Tarsney, Taulbee, Thompson (Cal.) Tilman, Matson, McAdoo, McClammy, Tracey, Townshend, Turner (Ga.) McCreary, McKinney, McMillin, McRea, Vance, Walker, Washington, Weaver, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Davidson (Fla.). McShane, Mills, Montgomery Wilkins, Moore, Morgan, Morse, Neal, Nelson, Newton, Wilkinson, Wilson (Minn.), Wilson (W. Va.) Ermantrout. Wise, Yoder, Carlisle-162.

NAYS. O'Donnell, O'Neil (Penn.), Adams, Allen (Mass.), Osborne, Owen, Parker, Patton, Payson, Perkins, Atkinson, Grosvenor, Baker (N. Y.), Baker (Ill.), Grout, Guenther, Peters, Phelps, Plumb, Post, Pugsley, Reed, Rockwell, Harmer, Belden. lingham, Haugen, Hayden, Henderson (Ia.), Henderson (Ill.), Bowden, Romeis, Holmes, Hopkins (Ill.), Hopkins (N. Y.), Houk. Hovey, Hunter, Jackson, Russell (Conn.). Brewer, T.H.B.Brown Sawyer, Scull, Seymour, Brown (O.), John R. Brown, Sherman, Sowden, Bunnell, Steele, Stephenson Butterworth Stewart (Vt.) Struble,

Hunter,
Jackson,
Johnston (Ind.),
Keen,
Keeley,
Kennedy,
Kerr,
Retcham,
Lafollet,
Laidley,
Laird,
Lehlbach,
Lind,
Loge,
Long,
Lyman,
Mason,
McComas,
McComick,
McCultough,
McKenna,
McKinley,
Merriman,
Milliken,
J. H. Moffitt,
Morrow,
Nichols,
Nutting,
Speaker annour Symes, E. B. Taylor, D. Taylor, Thomas (Ky.), Thomas (Ill.), Thomas (III.),
Thomas (Wis.),
Thompson (O.),
Turner (Kan.),
Vanderver,
Wade,
Warner.
Weber,
West,
White (Ind.),
White (N. Y.),
Whiting (Mass.),
Wiekham,
Wilber,
Williams,
Yardly,
Yost—149. Dingley, Dorsey, Dunham,

the bill, the Democrate broke into cheers and waved bandanas wildly in the air.

Mr. Boutelle ironically moved to take a recess till 8 o'clock, as to-day was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bull Run. The Re-

publicans in turn greated this sally with langhter and applause.

A motion to adjourn until Monday was defeated—yeas, 79; nays, 206, and the House at 2 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

The following pairs were announced:
In favor of the bill-Mesars. Hogg, Whiting of Michigan, Belmont, Perry, Glover and Gran-Against the bill-Measys. Randall, Hiestand, Davenport, Spooner, Browne of Indiana and

The evening session was devoted to consideration of a bill to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations. It provides that such claims shall be adjudicated by three commissioners to be appointed by the President, to be known as the court of Indian depredations. The bill was passed, and the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

The Changes in the Bill. WASHINGTON, July 21.—The principal changes in the tariff bill since it was reported to the House from the ways and means committee, as shown in the measure as it passed the House to-

Items taken from the free list-Flax, hackled, known as dressed linen; glue, gelatine and all similar preparations; fish glue or isinglass; licorice-juice; boneblack, ivory-drop black and bone-char; all preparations known as es-sential oils, pressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalis, alkaloids and all combinations of these articles; china, clay or kaolin; plums and prunes; pulp for paper-makers' use; hatters' furs, not on the skin; lime, linseed or flaxseed; marble of all kinds, in block, rough or equared; plaster of paris, when ground or calcined; paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary not otherwise provided for.

There were added to the free list—bags of jute for grain; nitrate of sliver; alizarine, natural of sliver; alizarine

al or artificial; olive oil, salad oil. cotton-seed oil, whale oil, seal oil and neats-foot oil; glass plates or discs, unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eye-glasses; German looking-glass plates made of blown glass and silvered.

In the free list, hooks for baling or other pur-poses, were added to iron and steel cotton ties. To the dutiable list were added the following articles: Licorice juice, 35 per cent ad valo-rem; paris green, 12; per cent ad valorem; iron or steel, flat, with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing, four-tenths of a cent a pound; new type for printing, 15 per cent. ad valorem; rice flour and rice meal, 15 per cent. ad valorem; flax hackled, known as dressed linen, \$10 per ton; hemp and jute carpeting, 6 cents per square yard; floor matting and floor mats, ex-clusive of vegetable substances, 20 per cent. ad gets, bocking, mats, rugs, screens, covers, has-socks, bedsides of wool, flax, cotton or parts of either, or other material, 40 per cent. ad valorem; kaolin, crude, \$1 per ton; china or wrought kaolin, \$2 per ton; marble of all kinds in blocks, rough or squared, 40 cents per cubic

The following changes were made in the dutiable list: China, porcelain, etc., from 45 to 50 per cent. ad valorem; glazed or enameled tiles reduced from 50 to 45 per cent. ad valorem; unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, le per pound; shove that and not exceeding ! by 24 inches square, 15c per pound, instead of 15c per pound; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, increased from 1½ to 20 per pound; all above that, 2½c per pound, instead of 1½c, with the provision added that unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass imported in boxes and containing fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, single thick and weighing not to exceed fifty-five pounds of glass per box, shall be computed as fifty pounds of glass only, and that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing, as nearly as sizes will permit, fifty feet of glass, now known as fifty feet of glass, double thick and not exceeding 90 pounds in weight, shall be computed as 80 pounds of glass. only, but in all other cases the duty shall be computed to the actual weight of the glass; molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope, decreased from 4 to 22 cents per gallon; hard clothing increased from 15 to 20 cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered steel wire the duty shall be 40 instead of 20 cents per square foot, as originally proposed. Pipes and smokers' articles, on which a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was proposed, were stricken from the bill. The changes made in the internal revenue

features of the bill were unimportant.

Mr. Randall's Position. WASHINGTON, July 21.-The following is the letter read in the House to-day from Mr. Randall, announcing his position on the tariff bill:

Hon. W. H. Sowden, House of Representatives: My Dear Sir-If a vote on Mr. Mills's tariff bill is to be taken Saturday, the 21st inst. I fear my strength, by reason of recent illness, will not permit my presence in the House on that day, and, if absent. I want you to secure me a pair with some one who favors that bill, as I would, if present, record my vote in opposition to it. Give this immediate care, as I do not want to be misunderstood. I want it an nounced and distinctly known that I am opposed t the passage of the bill in question. Yours truly,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL. THE FISHERIES TREATY.

Mr. Teller Addresses the Senate in Opposition to the Pending Agreement.

Washington, July 21.-The bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Bank was discussed and passed. It appropriates \$1,000,000. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was received from the House and was

ordered printed. The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and Mr. Teller addressed the Senate. He said if the treaty had come from a Republican ad ministration he did not believe there was a Republican Senator who would have supported it, and there was not a Democratic Senator who would have supported it if it had not come from a Democratic administration. He knew that there was not any considerable number of Democratic Senators who would have supported it but for the fact that the power of the administration had been brought to bear upon them to compel their support. If any Senator desired proof that the administration was the active propagandist of the treaty, he would furnish it. But when the Secretary of State was seen writing letters, and submitting to newspaper interviews in order to give the public his views of the treaty, and when the commissioners were seen making public addresses in its defense and support, there was no furtner proof needed in support of the statement that the whole force of the administration had been brought to bear to compel Democratic Senators and the Democratic party to accept the treaty as a Demo-cratic measure. Proceeding to discuss the treaty on its merits, he declared that the American rights to the fisheries were inherent and were no more conferred by treaties than were the boundaries of the Republic itself. The American people were not to be intimidated by threats of war, or by the suggestion of the diffi-culties which might be incurred in the maintenance of that which rightfully belonged to them?

Mr. Telier yielded the floor temporarily to allow Mr. Vest to report, from the committee on commerce, a substitute for a bill passed by the Senate this morning, but re-considered, for an appraiser's building at Chicago. The substitute, like the original, appropriates \$200,000 for the purpose and requires an open space of at least forty feet from any other building. The substitute was passed.

Mr. Teller resumed, and spoke of the insults offered the American flag by Canadian cruisers, and said no decent apology had been made for these acts; but this was in keeping with the whole course of the administration in dealing with the British government. He referred to the interview with Secretary Bayard, recently published in the Baltimore Sun, and said the allusions therein to Mr. Hoar's speech were more fit for a fish market than for a diplomatic position. If there was a disgraceful chapter in American history, it was in connection with the negotiations by which it was undertaken, through the Secretary of State, to assist the Democratic party by allying it with the Ca-nadian party and with the British party. It was folly to talk of war, but if war should come, America would be just as well prepared as Great Britain.

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of bills anthorizing construction of bridges, and passed a number of such House bills with

A conference committee was appointed on the amendments, which were merely formal, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

General Sheridan. Nonquitt, Mass., July 21.-The bulletin issued this evening, at 8 o'clock, is as follows: "Last night General Sheridan was troubled somewhat with a cough, which produced rest-lessness, so that he did not sleep as well as on previous nights. During the forencon the cough abated, and at this time be suffers no inconvenience from it. The tension from his pulse is good and his mental condition is good. He sat up in bed several times to-day without assistance. Washington Matthews.

"HENRY C. YARBOW."

EVENTS IN THE OLD WORLD

Incidents at St. Petersburg that Suggest Important Changes of Policy.

The Probable Composition of the Parnell Commission-English Military Men Jealous of Stanley's Supposed Success.

The Pope Protests Against King Humbert Receiving William II in Rome.

The English Public Greatly Interested in the Revelations Concerning Mr. Mandeville's Death and Dr. Ridley's Suicide.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Significant Incidents Connected with the Meeting of the Emperor and the Csar.

London, July 21 .- If the political importance of the imperial meeting at St. Petersburg has been belittled previously, it is now realized that the friendly visit of Emperor William to the Czar has a deeper meaning than continental opinion has given to it. The Czar's concessions to the press and the people indicate that he desires to give the greatest weight and the widest publicity to the meeting, Russian papers being permitted to publish even the smallest details . regarding the affair, and foreign correspondents are accorded every facility in their work. The Czar attended the dinner given at the German embassy to-day. The reception to the diplomatic corps, however, has been abandoned, as most of the diplomates are abs sent from the capital. Emperor William received the German deputations before the disner to-day, and was exceedingly gracious. He has postponed his departure until Menday, in order to attend the celebration of the "nameday" of the Queen of Greece.

Nothing Known as to Political Results. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 21.-Emperor William was banqueted to-night at the German embassy in St. Petersburg. Only his staff, the members of the embassy, and a few German residents were present. To-morrow the Czar and Czarina, the Russian Grand Dukes, and other members of the imperial tamily, will lunch on board Emperos William's yacht, the Hohenzollern. The Emperor and his visitors will afterwards review the Russian and German squadrons before Cronstadt, and then return to Peterhof for the grand parting banquet. On Monday the German squadron sails for Stockholm.

The political results of the Emperor's visit to the Czar remain absolutely unknown. The disc position of official circles is toward a disbellet that the interviews have determined anything The immediate effect has been to lessen the strain of the relations between the Berlin and St. Petersburg foreign offices, but it is notewore thy that while M. De Giers and Count Heroers Bismarck exchange confidences at Peterhof, the North German Gazette and other inspired organs renew their attacks against the "Russiam spirit of aggression."

An article in the North German Gazette o An article in the North German Gazette on Thursday, denouncing Pan-Slavism as a menace to the peace of Europe, was worthy of the warmest period of the anti-Russian press campaign. It checked operations on the bosrse and caused a slight fall in roubles. The obvious aim was to show that the policy of Prince Bismarek is not changed by the courtesy of the visit of Emperor William to the Cologne Gazette also manifestation toward the Czar, implying no deviation from German projects or a sacrifice of German interests.

The Cross Gazette explicitly denies that any

The Cross Gazette explicitly denies that any special question has been resolved at Peterhof, or that anything has been done affecting existing treaties. Diplomatic circles are convinced to the same effect, and regard the interviews

Emperor William's tour of the leading courts of Europe is certainly in the interests of peace for the time being, prolonging, as it does, the period of truce; but it is now recognized as a purely social function, the new monarch paying his first visit to the heads of states with whom he desires to cultivate amity. The foreign press gets absurd rumors that France is to be overpowered and disarmed; that the Czar joins the central alliance; that a congress will revise the Berlin treaty; that the Emperors have agreed to combine to uproot Anarchists, whether German Socialists or Rureian Nihilists, and so forth. All flike are fictions. The French papers are especially excited over the rumor that France is to be disarmed, associated as it is with an increase of military activities in Alsace Lorraine. The movement of troops from the interior toward the frontier, and troops from the interior toward the frontier, and the reinforcing of the garrisons at Strasburg and Metz are regarded as suggestive of ascheme to surprise France. The real object of these movements is to prepare for extensive maneuvers around Metz during the Emperor's visit to Alsace-Lorraine about the middle of August. The maneuvers will certainly be on a gigantic scale, engaging 120,000 troops, and will be a significant demonstration for French chauvinism to ponder over. They should also tend to help the maleontents to accept the absorption of the malcontents to accept the absorption of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany as inevitable.

Cronstadt and Peterhof Palace. Cronstadt is the chief station of the aussian Baltic fleet, which, like the place itself and the capital on the Neva, was the creation of the great Peter. The fleet originated on the little river Yausa, near Moscow, where Peter, with his Dutch friend Brand, used to sail up and down in an English sloop which the Dutchman had repaired and equipped. When the river used to run almost dry in summer Peter had the sloop carried to the little lake of Pereyla-slava, where he cruised about with Brand and learned to set the sails and navigate. The Czar was so pleased with the first vessel that he or-dered Brand to build two more small yachts. Brand was admiral of the fleet, the Czar was the pilot, and the pavy consisted then of about a dozen men. Each yachy was provided with a cannon, so small, however, that "they were scarcely heard on the other side of the wood that surrounded the lake."

But Peter's playthings developed. In 1694 he had decided that there should be a Russian fleets and Le Fort was created admiral of it before the first keel was laid. From the small lake of Pereviaslava the fleet passed to the great lake of Peipus. The Swedes were beaten and in 1762 a flag was taken from a Swedish vessel on Lake Ladoga. This was the first trophy of the fleet and was carried in triumph to Moseow and there

The Swedes were then masters of the Baltico enough to venture out, changed matters. A series of naval battles at last secured the Baltic provinces to Russia, and by degrees the Swedes were driven from every bay and corner of the Gulf of Finland. In twenty years Peter's fleet sailed back in triumph to St. Petersburg. Cronstadt is the water-gate of St. Petersbu

deposited in the Kremlin.

and is situated on a bay of the Gulf of Finland. The bay was originally shallow, but its channels have been deepened, and with the completion of the St Petersburg-Cronstadt canal the largest war vessels can pass up to the capital. The fortifications are magnificent, and were begun by Peter the Great in 1703, when he dispos-sessed the Swedes. The first fort that he erected was Kronschlott, opposite the entrance to the present harbor. Prince Menshikeff, who built the palace of Oranienbaum, conducted the works under the direction of Peter, and one of the forts still bears his name. At a point where the sea properly begins, marking the limits of the bay, the coast of Kettle island rises above the level of the sea, The island received its name in 1703. When the Swedes were driven away they left nothing bus a large camp-kettle, which the Russian conquerore reared in triumph on a pole as a trophy of victory. Peter soon became aware that Kot-linoi Ostroff must be the key and outwork of the defense of his new capital and he began himself defense of his new capital and he began himself to fortify it. The mouths of the Neva are many and a multitude of ramparts was necessary to put all in a state of defense. The fortifications had to be built on the swampy shores and cost enormous sums. Constradt itself, now a city of 50,000 inhabitants, is a victory from the sea. It was built on a promontory of Kettle island called Tolbukma-Kossa, and formerly contained no dwellings but a few Finnish fishing contained no dwellings but a few Finnish fishing huts. To-day it contains Russia's Baltic fleet and the visiting squadron of Germany with her young Emperor, and must present a magnifi-

The castle of Peterbof, where the festivities took place last night was begun by Peter, the